-2-

Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal layer that is held between a first substrate and a second substrate, in which each of dots contains a reflective display region for reflective display and a transmissive display region for transmissive display, the liquid crystal layer being composed of a nematic liquid crystal aligned substantially perpendicularly to the substrates and having a negative dielectric anisotropy;

a first retardation film having an optically negative uniaxiality, a second retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, and a first polarizer that are arranged in that order outside the first substrate; and

a third retardation film having an optically negative uniaxiality, a fourth retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, a second polarizer, and an illumination device that are arranged in that order outside the second substrate.

2.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal layer that is held between a first substrate and a second substrate, in which each of dots contains a reflective display region for reflective display and a transmissive display region for transmissivedisplay, the liquid crystal layer being composed of a nematic liquid crystal aligned substantially perpendicularly to the substrates and having a negative dielectric anisotropy;

a first retardation film having an optically negative uniaxiality, a second retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, and a first polarizer that are arranged in that order outside the first substrate; and

a fourth retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, a second polarizer, and an illumination device that are arranged in that order outside the second substrate.

3.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device, comprising:

a liquid crystal layer that is held between a first substrate and a second substrate, in which each of dots contains a reflective display region for reflective display and a transmissive display region for transmissivedisplay, the liquid crystal layer being composed of a nematic liquid crystal aligned substantially perpendicularly to the substrates and having a negative dielectric anisotropy;

a second retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, and a first polarizer that are arranged in that order outside the first substrate; and

a third retardation film having an optically negative uniaxiality, a fourth retardation film having an optically positive uniaxiality, a second polarizer, and an illumination device that are arranged in that order outside the second substrate.

4.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the thickness of the liquid crystal layer being smaller in the reflective display region than in the transmissive display region.

5.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein, when $nz1$ and $nz3$ represent the refractive indices of the first retardation film and the third retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, $nx1$ and $nx3$ represent the refractive indices thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, $ny1$ and $ny3$ represent the refractive indices thereof in a Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and $d1$ and $d3$ represent a thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$ and $nx3 \approx ny3 > nz3$; and wherein a sum $W1$ of the retardation $(nx1-nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation film and the

retardation (nx3-nz3) × d3 of the third retardation film has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \leq W1 \leq 0.75 \times Rt.$$

6.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein, when nz1 and nz3 represent refractive indices of the first retardation film and the third retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, nx1 and nx3 represent the refractive indices thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis, ny1 and ny3 represent the refractive indices thereof in a direction of a Y-axis perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d1 and d3 represent a thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$ and $nx3 \approx ny3 > nz3$;

wherein, when nz2 and nz4 represent refractive indices of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film in the Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, nx2 and nx4 represent a refractive indices thereof in the X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis, ny2 and ny4 represent refractive indices thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d2 and d4 represent the thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx2 > ny2 \approx nz2$ and $nx4 > ny4 \approx nz4$; and

wherein a sum W1 of the retardation (nx1-nz1) × d1 of the first retardation film, the retardation (nx3-nz3) × d3 of the third retardation film, the retardation ((nx2+ny2)/2-nz2) × d2 of the second retardation film in the XY plane and in the Z-axis direction, and the retardation ((nx4+ny4)/2-nz4) × d4 of the fourth retardation film in the XY plane and in the Z-axis direction has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \leq W1 \leq 0.75 \times Rt.$$

7. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein, when nz1 represents a refractive index of the first retardation film in Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, nx1 represents the refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis, ny1 represents the refractive index thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d1 represents a thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$; and wherein the retardation $(nx1\text{-}nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation film has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \leq (nx1\text{-}nz1) \times d1 \leq 0.75 \times Rt.$$

8. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 2, wherein, when nz1 represents a refractive index of the first retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, nx1 represents the refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis, ny1 represents the refractive index thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d1 represents a thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$;

wherein, when nz2 and nz4 represent refractive indices of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film in the Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, nx2 and nx4 represent the refractive indices thereof in the X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, ny2 and ny4 represent the refractive indices thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d2 and d4 represent the thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx2 > ny2 \approx nz2$ and $nx4 > ny4 \approx nz4$; and

wherein a sum W2 of the retardation $(nx1\text{-}nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation film, the retardation $((nx2+ny2)/2\text{-}nz2) \times d2$ of the second retardation film in the XY plane

and in the Z-axis direction, and the retardation $((nx4+ny4)/2-nz4) \times d4$ of the fourth retardation film in the XY plane and in the Z-axis direction has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \le W2 \le 0.75 \times Rt.$$

9. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein, when nz3 represents a refractive index of the third retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, nx3 represents a refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, ny3 represents the refractive index thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d3 represents the thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx3 \approx ny3 > nz3$; and wherein retardation $(nx3-nz3) \times d3$ of the third retardation film has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \le (nx3-nz3) \times d3 \le 0.75 \times Rt.$$

10. (Currently Amended) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 3, wherein, when nz3 represents the refractive index of the third retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, nx3 represents the refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, ny3 represents a refractive index thereof in a Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d3 represents a thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx3 \approx ny3 > nz3$;

wherein, when nz2 and nz4 represent refractive indices of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film in the Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, nx2 and nx4 represent refractive indices thereof in the X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, ny2 and ny4 represent refractive indices thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and

d2 and d4 represent the thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, nx2 > ny2 ≈ nz2 and nx4 > ny4 ≈ nz4; and

wherein a sum W3 of ~~the retardation (nx1-nz1) × d1 of the first retardation film,~~ the retardation (nx3-nz3) × d3 of the third retardation film, the retardation ((nx2+ny2)/2-nz2) × d2 of the second retardation film in the XY plane and in the Z-axis direction, and the retardation ((nx4+ny4)/2-nz4) × d4 of the fourth retardation film in the XY plane and in the Z-axis direction has the following relationship with a retardation Rt of the liquid crystal layer in the transmissive display region:

$$0.5 \times Rt \leq W3 \leq 0.75 \times Rt.$$

11.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein, when nx2 and nx4 represent refractive indices of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film in the X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, ny2 and ny4 represent a refractive indices thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and d2 and d4 represent thicknesses thereof in the Z-axis direction, the X-axis of the second retardation film and the X-axis of the fourth retardation film are orthogonal to each other, and the following condition is satisfied:

$$(nx2-ny2) \times d2 = (nx4-ny4) \times d4.$$

12.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 11, the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film satisfying the following condition:

$$100 \text{ nm} \leq (nx2-ny2) \times d2 = (nx4-ny4) \times d4 \leq 160 \text{ nm}.$$

13.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the second retardation film being composed of two or more oriented films that convert linearly polarized light incident from the first polarizer into circularly polarized light in a broad band, and the

fourth retardation film being composed of two or more oriented films that convert linearly polarized light incident from the second polarizer into circularly polarized light in a broad band.

14. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the second retardation film being composed of two or more oriented films that convert linearly polarized light incident from the first polarizer into circularly polarized light in a broad band.

15. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the fourth retardation film being composed of two or more oriented films that convert linearly polarized light incident from the second polarizer into circularly polarized light in a broad band.

16. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the ratio R(450)/R(590) of an in-plane retardation R(450) for 450 nm and an in-plane retardation R(590) for 590 nm being less than 1 in the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film.

17. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the polarization axis of the first polarizer and the polarization axis of the second polarizer being orthogonal to each other.

18. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the retardation $(nx1-nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation film being substantially equal to the retardation $(nx3-nz3) \times d3$ of the third retardation film.

19. (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein, when $nz1$ represents the refractive index of the first retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a thickness direction, $nx1$ represents the refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, $ny1$ represents a refractive index thereof in a Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and $d1$ represents a thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$; and

wherein the retardation $(nx1-nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation film has the following

relationship with a retardation Rr of the liquid crystal layer in the reflective display region:

$0.5 \times Rr \le (nx1-nz1) \times d1 \le 0.75 \times Rr.$

20.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, wherein, when

$nz1$ represents a refractive index of the first retardation film in a Z-axis direction serving as a

thickness direction, $nx1$ represents a refractive index thereof in an X-axis direction serving as

one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis direction, $ny1$ represents a refractive

index thereof in a Y-axis direction perpendicular to the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and $d1$

represents a thickness thereof in the Z-axis direction, $nx1 \approx ny1 > nz1$;

wherein, when $nz2$ represents a refractive index of the second retardation film

in the Z-axis direction serving as the thickness direction, $nx2$ represents the refractive index

thereof in the X-axis direction serving as one direction in a plane perpendicular to the Z-axis

direction, $ny2$ represents the refractive index thereof in the Y-axis direction perpendicular to

the Z-axis and X-axis directions, and $d2$ represents the thickness thereof in the Z-axis

direction, $nx2 > ny2 \approx nz2$; and

wherein a sum $W4$ of the retardation $(nx1-nz1) \times d1$ of the first retardation

film, and the retardation $((nx2+ny2)/2-nz2) \times d2$ of the second retardation film in the XY

plane and in the Z-axis direction has the following relationship with a retardation Rr of the

liquid crystal layer in the reflective display region:

$0.5 \times Rr \le W4 \le 0.75 \times Rr.$

21.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, a reflective

layer being provided in the reflective display region to reflect incident light.

22.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 21, the reflective

layer being uneven to scatter and reflect incident light.

23.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, the X-axis directions of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film being orthogonal to each other, and the X-axis directions of the second retardation film and the fourth retardation film form an angle of approximately 45°, respectively, with the polarization axis of the first polarizer and the polarization axis of the second polarizer.

24.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, an electrode having an aperture being provided on an inner surface, adjacent to the liquid crystal layer, of at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate so as to drive the liquid crystal.

25.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 1, projections being provided on an electrode disposed on an inner surface of at least one of the first substrate and the second substrate adjacent to the liquid crystal layer.

26.   (Original) A liquid crystal display device according to claim 24, one dot containing at least two directors of the liquid crystal when the liquid crystal is driven by the electrode.

27.   (Original) An electronic device comprising the liquid crystal display device according to claim 1.